

A Nichol's Worth of . . . Comment On This and That

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS United Press Feature Writer

Washington — (UP) — It was interesting for a color-blind old man to learn that more girls than boys are able to tell a light green from sky blue.

According to experts on the eyes, it's a matter of heredity. Martin Spalding, laboratory director for an eye hospital in Chicago has made a considerable study of the set of eyes with which we view beauties of nature as well as fine art.

"A boy," Spalding says, "can come by color blindness from either parents. Mostly, girls are not affected unless both of the parents are color blind."

Most boys, the eye expert has learned to add in defense of the strong sex, can tell a blonde from a brunette.

There are a lot of things I don't know about my eyes. Here are some of them:

A common pair of lookers is capable of grasping up to 25 per cent of the energy the body generates and controls 80 per cent of all learning.

Each eye has more than 100,000,000 sensitive cells capable of transmitting an impression.

You're Missing Something Your eyes can do things from you. It "sees" a good deal more than it tells the brain about, which maybe makes the eye sharper than the gray matter.

"You wouldn't believe it if you saw everything your eye takes in," Spalding said. "If you could see all, you wouldn't have time for anything else but looking."

People wonder at huge telescopic lenses made for star gazing and looking at the moon. But eye specialists will tell you no man-made magnifying glass can hold a candle to the lens people look through. The lenses of the eye is about the size of an aspirin.

Doctors tell us that the eyes are pretty tough and can stand a lot of looking in all kinds of light without serious damage.

But misuse can cause trouble — digestion, cases of nerves, and slowing of the work output.

Did anybody ever ask you if

Tugboat Cook Held In Sex Slayings

Muskegon, Mich. — (UP) — A 51-year-old tugboat cook was held for investigation Saturday in the 1955 sex slayings of Jeanne Singleton and Peter Gorham.

The suspect, arrested when residents reported he was acting suspiciously around a group of children, admitted he lived at Kalamazoo when the eight-year-old Singleton girl disappeared there 14 months ago.

He also was believed to have been in the Muskegon area about the time the 12-year-old Gorham boy vanished from nearby camp Wahingona, a boy scout camp.

However, the cook denied any connection with either of the slayings although refusing to take a lie detector test.

Two Boats Reported On Fire in New Jersey

Edgewater, N.J. — (UP) — Two boats moored off the Grace Boat Works were reported to be on fire Saturday.

The craft, one believed to be a convert PT boat, were approximately 500 feet offshore. Firefighters, sending streams of water into the fires from shore facilities, said no injuries have been reported.

REJECT INVITATION

Saigon, Indochina — (UP) — South Viet Nam rejected Saturday a South Korean invitation to Seoul for a three-power defense conference with Nationalist China.

you are right or left-eyed? Well, eye men say, that sort of habit develops in childhood. About 80 per cent of us allow the right eye to do a good part of the work.

I've always been a great hand at the game of wink, playing it with anything that passes by in my hand, a rabbit or a bathing suit. But I never gave the business of blinking much thought.

Well, I have learned that most people do an awful lot of blinking. Good readers, statistics show, blink more than poor readers.

A normal looker blinks on the average of 25 times a minute.

House Calls for Bill On Flood Insurance

Washington — (UP) — The House Saturday called up for action a bill that would set up an "experimental" \$3 billion federally-subsidized flood insurance plan.

House approval seemed likely. The Senate approved the bill by a 61-7 vote on May 10.

The five-year program would provide for the federal government to pay 40 per cent of the insurance premiums on commercial properties and as much as necessary on private ones to make the program feasible.

The measure set the total federal risk at \$3 billion. However, it permitted the President to raise this to \$15 billion. A \$250,000 limit was placed for any industrial policy holder and a limit of \$10,000 for a dwelling unit.

The Senate also adopted a provision, sponsored by Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) calling for the federal and state governments to split the 40 per cent government share of the insurance premiums after June 30, 1959.

Heatwave Fatal to Willamette Turkeys

Albany, Ore. — (UP) — Loss of 15,000 turkeys out of a flock of 40,000 owned by Verle Nofziger at Albany was reported Saturday and there were indications of other poultry losses in the Willamette valley as a result of the mid-July heatwave.

Nofziger said his turkeys, only a few weeks away from the market, seemed to become demented by the heat. They left shady places and ran about frantically in the hot sun until they collapsed. He said there was nothing that could be done to prevent the deaths.

County agents through the valley tended to agree, however, that losses in most flocks were confined to a few dozen birds. They reported that chicken raisers were also suffering some losses as a result of the near record heat.

Rendering plants reported they were processing a large number of birds killed by the heat.

US Said Independent Of Foreign Rubber

San Francisco — (UP) — The United States is no longer a "have not" nation in rubber, according to W. S. Richardson, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

He said in a speech here that the successful synthesis of the crude rubber molecule makes this country "completely independent of foreign sources of rubber."

Until a few years ago "there had always been an area where the tree product was better," Richardson said. But in December, 1954, scientists announced they had synthesized the crude rubber molecule, and this "means we can now duplicate the rubber we must go half way around the world to get," he said.

He predicted that by 1960 there will be a 25 to 30 per cent increase in production of chemical rubber.

Nation's Cities Aid Polio Combat

Chicago — (UP) — Cities throughout the nation Saturday pitched in to help Chicago combat worst polio wave of the year.

The year's total of cases climbed to 245 Friday when 19 new victims were reported during the 24-hour period ending midnight Thursday. At this time last year, 38 persons had been stricken.

The Cook County chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, prepared to ship in hypodermic needles and syringes from cities in different parts of the country, to cut down time lost by sterilizing each needle and syringe after every shot.

Louisville, Ky., Mineola, N.Y., Nashville, Tenn., Anderson and South Bend in Indiana, Milwaukee, Beloit and Madison, Wis., provided the necessary supplies.

Health officials prepared to take drastic steps, should the outbreak near epidemic proportions. Some 40 new inoculation centers have been considered to provide free Salk anti-polio vaccine for those who cannot afford the shots.

Two Injured When Lightning Hits Pole

Chicago — (UP) — Two persons were injured Saturday when lightning struck two small pennant poles at Wrigley Field during a storm which halted the Cubs-Giants game.

The small poles, on the roof of the main stands, were shattered. Fragments hit Steve Linton, 37, Chattanooga, Tenn., on the right leg, and struck Fred Ellehart, 12 Riverdale, Ill., in the head.

Doctors said neither was injured seriously. Both were given first aid at the field medical room, to which they walked unaided.

The game, halted after one batter appeared at the plate in the first half of the first inning, was resumed after about a 50-minute delay as the storm passed.

Herbicide Kills Grassy Weeds

St. Louis — (UP) — A highly selective herbicide that kills grassy weeds without harming their cousin, corn, has been developed by Monsanto Chemical Company.

The new chemical, called Radox, permits one-cultivation corn crops free of germinating grasses such as crabgrass, watergrass and foxtails, according to company spokesmen.

One application at planting time "results in a considerable saving for the farmer in later cultivation costs," said the current Monsanto publication.

"Tests have shown that farmers can eliminate the use of the rotary hoe and one of two cultivations," it added.

Radox also can be used without damage to soybeans. "Extensive field tests are reported to have shown yield increases of six or more bushels of seed corn per acre and from three to six bushels of seed soybeans per acre through the use of Radox," the article added.

The chemical, a liquid, is mixed with water and applied before the seedlings emerge—either at planting time or shortly thereafter. It costs about \$3 a quart, which is enough to treat an acre, spreading a 13-inch band along rows.

Monsanto said Radox is being given a limited market this year pending final clearance for use on food and feed crops.

The champion traveler among birds is the Arctic tern whose annual round-trip migration route of 25,000 miles extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

North Dakota has 101 certified tree farms with a total of 38,342 acres.

The world's longest and fastest man-made toboggan run is at Grayling, Mich. It's 3,000 feet long and speeds up to 100 miles an hour have been reached.

Motorlog Leads to Jacksonville, Storehouse of Pioneer Memories

Old Courthouse In Mining Town Used as Museum

The following is a condensation of a motorlog appearing in Northwest photography magazine of The Sunday Oregonian. It is one of an annual series sponsored jointly by The Oregonian and the Oregon State Motor association.

BY GWLADYS BOWEN

In Jacksonville, Oregon has a potential rival for Nevada's famed tourist attraction, Virginia City. For the tree-shaded streets of this old southern Oregon mining town, a few miles west of Medford, are lined with the shells of pioneer buildings.

As we found on a motorlog for The Oregonian and the Oregon State Motor association, among many other attractions there are graceful old churches, one of them the first Protestant church built west of the Rocky mountains.

The old United States hotel, where President Rutherford B. Hayes was an overnight guest on his stage coach trip through the Rogue River valley, was in its heyday the finest to be found in a wide area.

There are other public buildings, and lovely old homes, most of them dating back to the 1850s, when Jacksonville was overcoming its growing pains as an early mining town, and becoming a well established community.

Old Homes Predominate Some of these old homes are still in use; but for the most part, Jacksonville today is just another small community living among great buildings.

One of the old buildings that is playing a new role in present day Jacksonville is the stately red brick courthouse. This was built in 1884, on the site of the original wooden courthouse, which had been erected in the middle '50s and burned in the '60s.

It served as the court of justice until the late '20s when Medford succeeded Jacksonville as the county seat.

In 1950, historical material which had been collected by the Southern Oregon Historical society, Inc., and housed in the old hotel, was moved into the courthouse. Now it's the official



United States hotel, at right in this early-day Jacksonville street scene by pioneer cameraman Peter Britt, still stands.

museum, open week days from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. Most recent of its acquisitions are furnishings from the home of the late Peter Britt, early Swiss pioneer who settled in Jackson in 1852 and became the first photographer in southern Oregon.

By far the most interesting part of this collection is the assortment of early cameras Britt used, not only in his portrait studio, but also for his scenic work.

Nearly all of his cameras are Voulenders, ranging in size from the 4x5 box camera he brought with him from Switzerland to later models, which include a huge 11x14 job that more resembles a small cannon than a camera.

There is even a stereo camera, with a large viewing box, and hundreds and hundreds of plates that may take years to classify and identify.

As time permits, Miss Mary Hanley, curator of the Jacksonville museum, plans to reconstruct Peter Britt's portrait studio in one of the museum rooms, and have it set up with cameras, posing chairs and various backdrops.

Britt is reported to have been the first photographer to make a picture of Crater lake, first discovered in 1853. He literally had to build the road to the lake in the early '70s. It was not until 1874 that he made his first photograph of the lake.

According to the story, he spent nearly a week at the rim waiting for good weather and was finally forced to make an exposure of several hours.

Jacksville is just five miles west of Medford, now a thriving

Clouds Bring Relief From Northwest Heat

By UNITED PRESS A cloud cover brought welcome relief to thousands of Oregonians in the western section of the state Saturday, dropping temperatures by more than 10 degrees, but the double plague of fires and water shortages remained.

The 15-day dry spell was climaxed late Friday with the outbreak of at least 51 lightning-set fires in the state and a residential district of more than 2000 homes southwest of Portland ran out of water.

Forestry officials said none of the fires was considered potentially dangerous and all were controlled in a short time. Only blaze still out of control was in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in southwest Washington. It was burning through steep terrain on a 60-acre timber plot. Thirty smoke jumpers flown to the scene and auxiliary foot crews were unable to stop the fire from spreading. Only hand labor could be used in the rugged area.

Situation Grave Forest fire fighters said the situation in the woods would remain grave, despite the cooler weather, until rainfall puts an end to the two-week dry spell.

Virgil Hulse, superintendent of the Capitol Highway water district, said his district and the Alto Park district ran out of

water at 7:30 p.m. Friday. He hoped to restore service Saturday by forbidding use of water for anything except drinking and sanitary purposes. Irrigating was prohibited.

Hulse said the district's tanks had been dry for three days but the householders had been getting by, using water directly from the lines to the Portland water supply. At 7:30, he said, even the lines went dry because of the usually heavy drain.

Negotiations Break Up Without Agreement

Columbus, O. — (UP) — Negotiations between the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers broke up Friday night with little sign of progress and no future meetings scheduled.

The current contract between the union and the Firestone company expires at midnight tonight.

Union negotiators have been authorized to call a walkout of some 21,000 workers in eight cities if a new contract agreement is not reached.

The first juvenile courts in the U. S. were established in Chicago as a separate unit in 1899. The idea had originated in Adelaide, South Australia, about one year before that.

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Grease Biggest Threat To New Venture in Australia

Sydney — (UP) — Australia has launched its boldest agricultural experiment in history—rice.

And the biggest threat to success of the \$12,500,000 venture is posed by geese.

American and Australian capital have combined to develop some 750,000 acres in the Northern Territory into a \$75,000,000-a-year rice-growing industry. The area selected for the project is the famous Humpty Doo ranch which stretches for some 500 square miles along the west bank of the Aderan River. Experts claim this area can produce a rice superior to that grown in most parts of the world.

Los Angeles capitalists S. B. Mosher and Allan Chase are furnishing most of the money for the venture, while Australian capital will comprise one-fifth of the new company, Territory Rice, Ltd. Already some 250 acres of rice on the Humpty Doo ranch have been harvested, but it will be used only as seed for the 3,000 acres which will be planted next season. The seed rice was grown from seed imported from Indonesia, Thailand and Burma.

Geese Persist The developers intend to use the most modern machinery for planting and harvesting their crops and say that eventually some 20,000 people will be brought into the sparse Northern Territory to handle the production.

Their biggest headache to date is supplied by the hundreds of thousands of wild geese who regard the venture as a delightful free lunch counter planted for their enjoyment. In west

the rice seed and down came the geese. The battle has now been joined.

The growers placed carbide gas guns throughout the fields to scare away the birds. These "Zon" guns gave off a loud bang every 20 seconds, but had little effect on the geese. They developed their timing to a split second—would zoom in for a landing, devour a few mouthfuls of rice and be off with the explosion.

The growers then put wailing sirens in the fields which worked very well during the daylight, but under cover of darkness, the geese ignored them.

As a last resort, the growers have now put powerful searchlights in the fields to scare off the night-feeding geese. All this trouble has been with the 250 acres of seed rice being grown, and the big question is how to enforce the "no trespassing" order to geese on the larger acreage.

Body Recovered in North Santiam River

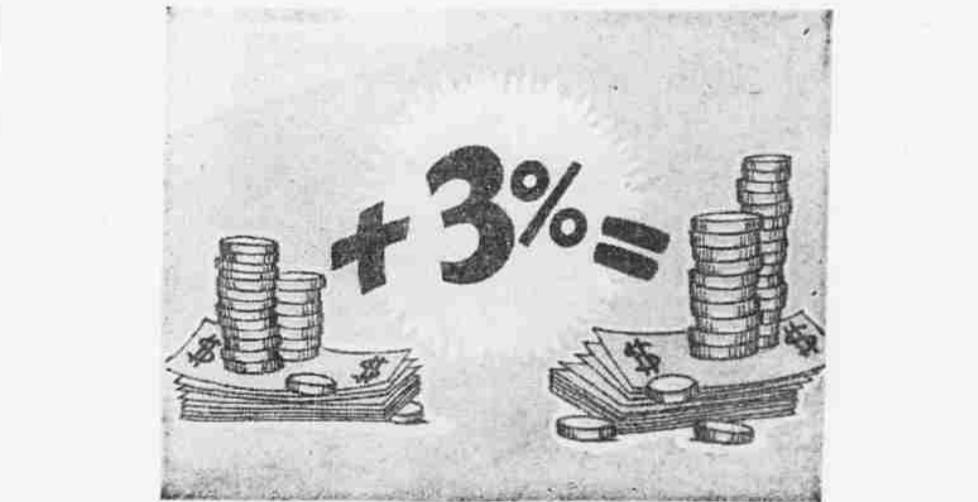
Jefferson, Ore. — (UP) — The body of William Parks, an 18-year-old visitor from Newport, Ark., was recovered from a gravel bar in the North Santiam river here Friday.

Parks drowned last Monday while swimming. His body was spotted by 9-year-old John Caywood of Jefferson who informed police.

Marion county sheriff's officers are seeking Parks' parents who were reported working as bean pickers on a Portland-area farm.

Andrew Carnegie distributed nine-tenths of his fortune in gifts, among which were 8,000 church organs, about 3,000 libraries and more than 500 colleges and universities.

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